

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 17TH, 1893.

NUMBER 3

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Dr. Cetary, Physician and Surgeon: Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours: from 12 to 2. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1250.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital, Office, 29 Rua do Rosário: 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. Residence 108 Rua Marques d'Alvares. Telephone 5244.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 17th, 1893.

Our subscribers will render us a great favor by advising us of any desired changes in their subscriptions before the close of the year, or early in the ensuing month. The steady increase in our subscription list is an assurance to us that our efforts have not failed to meet with a large measure of commendation, and this, we trust, will be both merited and received during the ensuing year.

THE preparations for sending a Brazilian minister to China, and at the same time for sending representatives of various planting organizations after Chinese labor, renders it more than necessary that measures should be immediately taken to provide for the protection of these people, should they come. If nothing is done, then it is almost certain that these quests will result in failure. The barbarous treatment accorded the Chinese laborers in various countries has made the government of China very careful in exacting guarantees. They know something of the state of affairs in Brazil, something of the condition of life, and something of the treatment accorded to the laborer. They will know that Chinese labor in Brazil will mean slavery for their countrymen, and a slavery all the more hopeless because of the difficulties existing in securing cheap return passages home. They will therefore demand the fullest guarantees for good treatment and ample facilities for return passages. The syndicates who are promising laborers at 30\$ a month (less than £2) will also find themselves very far short of what will be exacted. Chinese cheap labor will not be quite so cheap as that, nor will the Chinese remain at wages so low that they can not save something from them. They will very soon find that Rangoon rice is a costly article of food in Brazil, and they will not be long in finding employment at better wages than the planters are now disposed to offer.

THE news from São Paulo to the effect that an American gentleman has given fifty thousand dollars for the erection of a collegiate institution in that city, merits general attention among Brazilians, not for the purposes which the donor may have in mind, but as an example worthy of emulation. There is no country more in need of good educational institutions than Brazil, and there are few countries where there is so little interest shown by the people themselves. While generous requests are made elsewhere for the support and founding of schools and colleges, here we never hear of such a benefaction. It is common enough to find men giving liberally to asylums and hospitals, but almost never for schools. Why is it? If more attention were paid to the proper training of children, then there would be less need of asylums and hospitals, consequently the need of giving in charity to repair the errors and dissipation of life would not be so great. A well instructed people ought to be better protected against the evils of life, and ought also to be happier and more progressive. It is sound policy therefore for every benevolent and patriotic man to provide for the better education of his countrymen. He should not wait for the government to act, for

political influences in education have more of evil in them than good. If Brazil is to be a prosperous and well governed republic, good schools must be established in every large city and in every state, and these schools should be wholly under the control of private corporations. We trust, therefore, that the example of Mr. Mackenzie in São Paulo will be followed at once in every part of Brazil, and that we shall soon see the time when the Brazilian youth can be educated just as well at home as abroad.

From the *Montevideo Times*, January 6th.

THE ALLEGED MUTINY.

Our readers will remember that we recently called attention to an alleged mutiny on board the *s.s. Jesumore*, the men refusing to go to Santos, and the captain, it being said, applying for power to force them. We are now in position to give the true facts of the case, which present the matter in a completely different light. In the first place, the *s.s. Jesumore* is not concerned at all, the name *Jesumore* having probably appeared through the careless attention in the main communitary, where names of British vessels are habitually mingled. The vessel concerned was the British ship *Guildford*, and the crew were under agreement to serve for two years between the parallels of latitude 60° north and 60° south, with a final port of discharge in the United Kingdom. The ship had been to Santos with cattle and mules last December, and although the crew knew she was again taking in live stock for that port, an objection was lodged until the day when she was ready for sea, when they refused to get the ship under weigh. The ship ought to have sailed last Saturday, but in consequence of this refusal, an appeal was made to the British consul. On Sunday the men were brought ashore by order of the captain of the port, but later, by request of the master, were allowed on board again. On Monday, through the mediation of the consul—who told the men their refusal was not justified—an amicable arrangement was effected, and the crew accepted an offer of the master to discharge them all by mutual consent, paying them their full wages to date. This ended the matter; the master shipped a new crew and sailed on Monday evening. Had this arrangement not been accepted, the only alternative would have been a naval court to decide the matter.

COMPANHIA MORGANA.

The protest presented at the meeting of shareholders on the 18th ult. by two shareholders, and not accepted by the president and other officers of the meeting, should, from the nature of its subject matter, be condemned to contempt, were it not for the experience of removing any disagreeable impression which it may perchance create at a distance, in foreign countries, where the company's name has established for it the well-earned credit which it enjoys.

The protesters solemnly endeavor to cast doubt on the oft proved and never suspected disinterestedness of the re-elected president of the company, attributing to him incompatibility with the duties of his position such far reasons not to be found either in law or in the statutes of the company.

The author of the protest and its presenter, holders of 15 shares, are not unaware of the impurity and inefficiency of the means employed, but, as their sole object is to annoy the president of the company and give vent to their resentment on account of the failure of their schemes, even at the cost of the general interest, they content themselves with the possibility of embarrassing the affairs of the company or of rendering less easy the management and progress of these affairs.

The protesters assert that we are incompatible with a directorship in the Morgana Company, "because it is public and notorious that we are director and president of the Banco dos Lavradores and Companhia Macfarlan, companies that have large transactions with the Morgana."

This incompatibility is one which has no foundation in law, nor in the statutes of the company.

Art. 12 of the law of November 4th, 1882, Art. 12 of Decree of January 17th, 1890, Art. 112 of Decree No. 434 of July 4th, 1891, on which the protest is founded, refer to the personal interest of the administrator in opposition to that of the company and, even so, do not render him incompatible with the office, but merely exclude him from taking part in the proceedings. The director performs a trust, that is, he takes charge of the interest of a third party and not of his own or personal interest. Although the director of a company may be also director of other companies having transactions with the former, he is not thereby prevented from taking part in the proceedings, because he represents the interests of the companies, that is those of third parties. Constant usage confirms this interpretation of the law as the only legal and rational doctrine. The examples of directors of companies that have transactions with each other are many unambiguously in opposition to the interest parties.

The passage which in the singular protest asserts that "the net proceeds from the receipts of the Morgana Company are by one order deposited in the Banco dos Lavradores," is one that deserves no attention and is consequently not entitled to an answer.

The character of my companions in the board, their lofty sentiments, and the principles by which our acts are inspired and governed, are above the reach of invective or slander.

The minority that subscribed to the protest represented only 10,012 shares at a meeting in which 188,068 were represented, and should not claim supremacy over the sovereign power (Art. 128 of Decree No. 434, of July 4th, 1891), without legitimate cause and in a manner that can have no practical result beyond exciting distrust and animosity, where it is necessary to maintain the well-deserved credit of the company, the only object we have in view in making the remarks on the protest, which in itself is not of the slightest consequence.

BARÃO DE ATÁLIA NOGUEIRA.

Campinas, January 3rd, 1892.

From the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, Dec. 24.

A NEW SANTOS.

Under the above heading ("El Npt. Santos") a paper published in Christiania describes the state of things existing at the Brazilian salt port, Maceió, which is somewhat similar to the picture which has been presented by Santos for a long time past. A Norwegian sea captain of Christiania writes to his readers as follows, under date 23rd October:—"The *Saga*, of Stavanger, arrived at Maceió for a cargo of 1,800 or 1,900 tons of salt has been lying here since June, and up to late has only got on board 500 or 600 tons of her cargo. During the past six or seven weeks, indeed, none whatever has been brought alongside, and the costs for demurrage have already run up to £1,000. Fresh ships are coming here every day, and thirty or forty more are expected which have been chartered to take cargo from here. Brazilian bank money is not to be found in the place, neither is silver or copper money obtainable, and these are found in abundance everywhere. What the real value of these notes is may easily be imagined. The only person here with whom anyone can advise is a butcher, who speaks a little English, but he is in the pay of the company. At the date of writing there are lying here 13 small vessels, some of which are taking in some 500 or 600 tons of salt; but out in the roads there are 18 or 19 large ships of from 1,500 to 3,000 tons carrying capacity. The captain of a three-masted schooner, who was so fortunate as to get a cargo, had to pay 500 milreis [£50] in gratuities before he could get it. The state of things altogether in Maceió is most lamentable, and it will believe both masters and owners to be very cautious how they charter their vessels to take cargo from that port."

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The reported sale of the Platense steamers is denied.

—Local letter postage in Buenos Aires (city) has been increased from 2 to 3 cents.

—There are about 59,000 public employes in Argentina whose salaries amount to nearly \$30,000,000 m/n annually.

—The Brazilian soldiers who took refuge in the province of Corrientes and were there placed under arrest, have been set at liberty.

—The Argentine torpedo boat *Jorge*, which had been sent up the Paraná to Corrientes, is reported aground near Esquina in that state. It is believed that the boat will be a total loss.

—It is estimated that the export of wheat from Rosario last year amounted to 290,000 tons, and that the crop this year available for exportation will be fully 30 per cent. greater.

—It is reported that Commander Daniel Salier, who was in command of the squadron sent to the Colombian festivities in Spain and Italy, of which the ill-fated *Rosario* formed a part, has tendered his resignation.

—The Argentine minister at La Paz recently gave a lampoon to the President of Bolivia. If the Brazilians wished to pay the Argentines in their own coin, they would at once stir up a commotion over an alliance between Argentina and Bolivia.

—It is reported that the radicals in Buenos Aires are preparing a hostile demonstration against President Sáenz Peña. They could be better engaged in supporting the President's effort to infuse a little order and honesty into the public affairs of that country.

—1892 came in with some hopes that the crisis was about to pass. Those hopes were not realized. 1893 has come in with a complete absence of hope and the stupefaction of settled despair. Perhaps this may prove equally erroneous. If we can hope nothing else, at all events let us hope that, —*Montevideo Times*.

—A few days ago, the train which leaves Montevideo early in the morning for San Juan was getting near Juizul when the engine-driver noticed that smoke was issuing from a bridge in front of him which the train would have to cross. He immediately put on his brakes and reversed his engine and managed in time to bring the train to a standstill at a distance of about 50 metres from the bridge, the timbers of which were on fire and entirely destroyed for ten metres, the rails being left without any support. It is supposed that some burning cinders must have fallen on the bridge from the engine that passed over it on the previous evening. A large gang of men were soon at work constructing a temporary bridge and the passengers were able to continue their journey in about two hours, refreshments having been provided for them in the meantime by the thoughtful general manager. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The yellow fever is at our gates. The Brazilian coasting steamer *Porto Alegre* which arrived from Santos on Wednesday had one death from the pest on the voyage out, and another case was landed on the "dirty" wharf at Flores Island, lying shortly after. His name is given as Andrew Afrelor Fors, N. American. The passengers have been put in strict quarantine, and the usual precautions taken to prevent the epidemic reaching the capital. Seeing the constant danger that pest hole Santos is to the River Plate, and indeed to the whole continent, it would be a good thing if it could be entirely boycotted for a year or two, or until the local authorities have taken some steps to make it less dangerous. Shipping agents, masters and mariners should alike refuse to have anything to do with it or to go near it. —*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 30. Not quite so cold, colleague! Perhaps the man died from a much worse cause—the brutality of the Platine medical inspectors. There is no yellow fever epidemic in Santos, nor in Rio; but your quarantine doctors are capable of imagining a deadly plague from an ordinary case of sea-sickness. Blame Santos when required, if you must; but save your hard words until there is something more serious than the interested imagination of your quarantine jobbers.

—The *Uruguay News* has increased to 12 pages, and is now full of readable material. It is a good sign, and our colleague has our new year's wish that it may be a profitable one as well.

—It is said that an agreement had been made between the interventor and revolutionists in Corrientes for dissolving the latter's forces, which had not been complied with. The reports from Buenos Aires in regard to Corrientes affairs, however, are very contradictory. A telegram of the 13th reports a fight in which the commanding officer of the government forces was killed.

—The Santa Fé provincial government has modified its law imposing a tax on cereals to the following effect:—

Art. 1. All wheat of the present harvest will pay a tax of 10 cents per ton kilo.

Art. 2. This tax will be paid by the grower or, in default, by the person in whose hands the grain is found.

—The Montevideo customs receipts for 1892 were as follows:

January.....	\$708,955.24
February.....	775,836.63
March.....	805,982.15
April.....	871,161.57
May.....	772,712.69
June.....	624,712.39
July.....	577,753.49
August.....	682,253.63
September.....	717,221.30
October.....	601,034.40
November.....	636,514.84
December.....	659,059.96
Total.....	\$8,610,605.27
Total receipts, 1891.....	\$6,638,500

—Some of our Platine contemporaries, in noting the formal denials of the report of alliance between Chile and Brazil, state that there must be some thing in it because of the wide prevalence of the story. If one were to believe all the stories prevalent in Buenos Aires and Montevideo he would be charged with mis-information to the brim.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 14th says that the representatives of various European bankers have accepted an accord in regard to the Argentine foreign debt on the condition that the national government will oblige the provinces to meet their financial obligations. If true, the Argentine government has undertaken a very large contract.

—Anybody not acquainted with the country, would, on reading the accounts of the revolution now in full swing in the province of Corrientes, imagine that this country was still in a savage state, because when we read of prisoners having their throats cut, and other barbarous cruelties practiced upon them, we can well doubt the fact of the country being civilized; and yet the country boasts of its civilization, whereas in reality outside of Buenos Aires civilization is a myth. Was it not Alberdi who said that "the Argentine republic was composed of Buenos Aires and thirteen viceroyalties"? What is to-day going on in Corrientes was to be seen in the streets of Buenos Aires in the days of Rosas and his famous "muñecas." But then Buenos Aires in those days did not aspire to civilization. That such events should be allowed to take place, and an entire province arise in arms against themselves, without the national government staying a word in the matter, or taking steps to subvert the disorder and severely punish the ringleaders, is a disgrace to the country. For what are the national troops, if not to keep order? Far better send them to quell the disturbances at once, than allow the country's credit to be damaged in Europe as must needs be the case, when it is seen that the national government are mere spectators, and make no attempts to suppress riot and disorder. And who are the promoters of this disturbance? why no one more or less than two national senators, who by their late actions have thus become traitors to their country. Government has now an opportunity of giving such a lesson to conspirators, as will not soon be forgotten, and which would if carried out to the last letter of the law, ensure a long spell of peace and quiet. —*Review of the River Plate, Buenos Aires, Dec. 31.*

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A prolonged *seca* has been causing great prejudice in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

—At the S. Paulo abattoir there were slaughtered last year 36,027 heaves, 18,578 hogs and 5,264 sheep.

—The population of Macaé is also favorable to the removal of the capital of Rio de Janeiro to the city of Campos.

—The commander of the Espírito Santo police force is paid 6,000\$ per annum. The whole cost of the force is 326,382\$.

—Col. Euclindo Tavares has been transferred from the common jail at Porto Alegre to the headquarters of the 13th battalion of infantry.

—In Rio Grande an extension of time has been granted to colonists settled in government colonies to complete the payments on their lands.

—A Bahia telegram of the 13th says that the service of the Companhia Bahiana steamers has been interrupted by a strike of the firemen.

—The population of S. Fidélis also want the capital of Rio de Janeiro to be moved to Campos. In that case, how is the governor to be protected against deposition.

—The *Rio Grande*, under the direction of Barros Cassal, Antônio de Faria, Sylvio Kangel and Duarte Ribeiro, has resumed publication at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul.

—It is stated that the long continued drought in Rio Grande do Sul has caused serious prejudices throughout that state. The pastures and plantings have been nearly destroyed.

—The S. Jodo da Barra people want Campos made the capital of Rio de Janeiro.

—It is stated that the officers of the police force of the state of Rio de Janeiro, which is now organizing, are drawing pay in this capacity as well as that of officers of the federal army.

—A conflict recently took place at Santa Victoria, Rio Grande do Sul, between a small party of federalists and a force of Castilistas. The former is said to have been defeated, losing two men.

—Several important donations have recently been given in São Paulo for founding an Asylo do Bom Pastor for the reception and reformation of fallen women, and for the maintenance of poor girls who have no means of subsistence.

—Two men have been captured in Diamantina who were passing counterfeit notes of the Banco Emissor de Pernambuco. A quantity of the notes were seized. One of the criminals committed suicide, and the other escaped from his captors.

—An engineer in the service of the state of Pernambuco has recently visited Fernando de Noronha and has decided to recommend this island as a quarantine station. In that case it should serve for all Brazilian ports subsequently visited.

—The good republicans of Santa Catharina are also getting into trouble among themselves over the spoils of office. Telegrams recently received from that state that the government is punishing the opposition by turning their friends out of office.

—Many of the officers of the garrison of Porto Alegre have protested against the arrest of Major Moraes of the 6th battalion of infantry. They say that this arrest and the manner in which it was effected offends military honor, infringes the law and sacrifices morality.

—We regret to see by a telegram that the municipal government of Cachoeira de Itapemirim has organized a "monstrous budget." They have taxed the parish priest 75\$ per annum and have committed other acts which have caused "general indignation." What we are expected to do about it here in Rio, is not as yet quite clear.

—The *Leopoldina* of the 8th inst. says that at the station of Patrocínio there has been seized a trunk containing 160,000\$ in counterfeit 100\$ notes of the Banco Emissor de Pernambuco. At Rio Branco there have been arrested a police sub-delegate and a Frenchman supposed to be implicated in making and passing this money.

—A Campinas paper says that a telegram was sent from that city to Rio Grande to the following effect:—"Fogo contra salgado?" (What is the price of salted hides?) Evidently the message was not correctly transmitted, for the following answer arrived:—"Aqui não foi preso Coronel Salgado. Seguiu Rio." (Col. Salgado has not been arrested here. He has left for Rio).

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 14th announces that a New York lawyer named John I. Mackenzie, has given \$50,000 through Dr. Honore M. Lane for the construction and installation of an educational institution there, which will be called "Mackenzie College." Part of the material for teaching will be given by other New York residents. The building will be located between Ruas Maria Antônia and Itambé, in the suburb of Pacemebé.

—The situation in Rio Grande simply heggars description. A Montevideo telegram of the 13th says that the bodies of Col. Moura and five others had been found near Caçapuy, all with their throats cut. At Rincón, also, many persons had been killed in a similar manner. The number of refugees seeking an asylum in Uruguay is constantly increasing. A government which resorts to such methods for maintaining itself in power, ought to be crushed out of existence.

—On the Uruguay river the Argentine vessel *Huerfano*, according to a telegram of the 15th inst., was stopped by Brazilian troops under the command of Capt. Fructuoso da Cunha, who ordered the commander of the vessel to be shot. Accordingly one of the Brazilian soldiers fired at the commander of the *Huerfano*, wounding him in the arm. The Brazilians then attacked the vessel but were repulsed and Fructuoso was captured. Brazilian authorities are stated to be unanimous in condemning Fructuoso's conduct.

RAILROAD NOTES

—There were 29,553 bags of coffee stored at various stations of the Central railway on the 14th inst.

—Complaints are made of the present state of the Juiz de Fora station. All the covered space is filled with merchandise, and consequently passengers are crowded out into the rain and mud.

—The minister of agriculture has asked his colleague of finance for 144,328\$ to meet various expenses during the current year in the work of running the telegraph line from Uberaba to Corumbá, Mato Grosso.

—According to the *River Plate Railway News*, the Pan American Express Co. is understood to have entered upon negotiations for the introduction of the American express system of transport upon the railways in Argentina.

—The minister of agriculture has instructed the inspector-general of railways to notify the Paulista company that the government has resolved to fix the port of S. Sebastião as its point of departure for its projected branch to Santos, because no other point can be selected which would not be considered an infringement on the privileged zone of the S. Paulo line.

—A Cataguazes telegram of the 14th reports a derailment on the Leopoldina line, on the 11th, between Rio Duque and Santa, which resulted in injuries to nine passengers. It is charged that the directors are trying to conceal the accident. The same telegram says that derailments have occurred for four consecutive days on the line between Ubatuba and Cataguazes, all due to the wretched condition of the road.

—An Ouro Preto telegram of the 12th reports two heavy landslides on the line between that city and the station of Rodrigo Silva, interrupting traffic. It was estimated that four days would be required for clearing the track.

—The thing to do, is evidently the thing not required. The minister of agriculture has written to the director of the Central railway to use all dispatch in preparing the road-bed for a double track. He also recommends the construction of rough sheds to protect locomotives sent in for repairs. What the Central wants is not a double line, but better management. It can carry double its present traffic if properly managed.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

—There are 16 public hospitals, 4 *casas de saúde* (private hospitals) and 1 infirmary for *beriberi* in this city.

—There will be a general meeting of the Strangers' Hospital Association to-morrow [Jan. 18th] at No. 16 Rua Visconde de Inhaúma, at 2 p.m.

—We trust that our friends will not forget that there is a need of many foliage and flowering shrubs and plants at the Hospital. Those who can spare anything of that description will confer a great favor by sending them to the hospital grounds.

—We hear that the preparations for the Hospital Bazaar, which is to be held in Petropolis some time next month, are progressing most favorably. There is to be a fine display of fancy work and novelties, and it is anticipated that there will be many diversions in addition for the entertainment of visitors. There is to be a children's ball, which will probably be followed by a dance for others a little more advanced in years. It is desired to have as full an attendance from Rio as possible, and the committee also desires to have their Rio friends send in their contributions at as early a day as can be made convenient.

—The cash receipts by the Treasurer of the Strangers' Hospital since our last notice have been as follows:

Donations:	
Mrs. F. L. Youle.....	100\$000
George Greville.....	100 000
A. E. Hime.....	200 000
Frank Norton.....	500 000
Henry Perrin.....	500 000
idem value of acct.....	350 000
William G. Abbott, 25 at 18\$.....	90 000
Anonymous.....	10 000
A Liquidation.....	10 000
Donation for Indigents' Relief Fund:	
O. A. Derby.....	100 000
A. J. Lanoireux & Co., value of acct.....	212 000

Annual Subscriptions:	
Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd.....	500 000
Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co.....	500 000
Arbuckle Brothers.....	500 000
Levering & Co.....	500 000
P. S. Nicolson & Co.....	500 000
Noiton, Megaw & Co.....	500 000
Ed. Ashworth & Co.....	500 000
H. C. Tucker.....	50 000
I. H. Wyatt.....	50 000
E. A. Tilly.....	50 000

Donations of Sundries:

Cramley & Co., 1 case whisky, 1 box toilet soap, 100 pkgs. paper, and 100 volumes of books.

J. H. Bellamy & Co., 1 case beer.

D. Roberts, 1 case champagne.

Alves Nogueira & Co., 1 case champagne.

LOCAL NOTES

—An Italian immigrant, a girl of 15, was drowned while taking a sea-bath at Ilha das Flores on the 11th inst.

—The government has accepted the resignation of Dr. Carlos Niemeyer, one of the commissioners to the Chicago exhibition.

—Notwithstanding the arrival of frozen meat from the River Plate, butchers have been recently selling fresh beef at 18\$ per kilo.

—Executive decree No. 1,173, of the 17th ult., authorized the Companhia Brasileira Torrens to build a quay at the port of Victoria.

—The refrigerating steamer *Jupiter* which arrived from Montevideo on the 13th inst., brought 5,154 quarters of beef, 100 sheep and 5 cases of poultry.

—On the 12th inst. the minister of industry visited the refrigerating steamer *Drum*. He examined some of the frozen meat and found it to be in a good state of preservation.

—The *Pais* on Sunday relates that a policeman was attacked on Rua da Misericórdia the preceding night by a group of national guards, of the 6th battalion, who were armed with razors. Is this the recognized armament of the national guard?

—A Montevideo telegram of the 14th says that the Ilavaz agency had announced a case of cholera in Rio de Janeiro. Naturally it caused great consternation. In our opinion, it is quite time that a protest were made against these false reports.

—The *Pais* of the 15th feels compelled to confess that the streets of this city are very dirty. It is encouraging to see that the *Pais* has succeeded in making the discovery, for it has been apparent to the whole world since the days of Mem de Sá.

—Fiscal Diocletian the Martyr has fined several companies in his district, among them the Carris Urbanos, 50\$ each for not keeping their stables clean. He has also fined the porter of the Gymnasium Nacional (ex-D. Pedro II college) 20\$ for throwing garbage into the street. Long live Diocletian!

—The 1st promoter has formally arraigned Antonio José Gomes Brandão Jr. and Januário dos Santos Passos for falsifying and selling share certificates of the Chlopin railway.

—If a stranger were to read a file of newspapers for the past year, he would certainly conclude that the principal business of the government is that of making promotions in the army, navy and national guard.

—It was stated yesterday that only 88 heaves would be slaughtered, as the majority of the cattle-owners refuse to comply with the demand of the municipal council to declare the price for which they sell beef.

—It is said—probably by a "sebastianist"—that at a recent parade of the national guard in this city there were 2,433 men present, of which 1,656 were officers and 887 privates. There is something truly formidable in an army like that.

—The cruiser *Almirante Barroso* has been ordered home from Toulon with all speed, for the purpose of conveying the Brazilian minister to China. It is said that calls will be made at Valparaiso, San Francisco, Yokohama and Shanghai.

—According to a recent statistical table the city and suburbs of Rio de Janeiro possess one cathedral, 53 churches and 30 chapels. In remaining localities of the federal district, but not within the bounds of the city and its suburbs, there are 6 churches and 2 chapels.

—The tooth-pulling battalion was to parade last Saturday, but failed to do so, because only 80 warriors reported for duty. According to the regulations the battalion can not parade with less than the minimum number of 150 soldiers. Wouldn't it be a good idea to increase that minimum to 5,000?

—In the question of passing counterfeit notes of the Banco Emissor de Pernambuco, Ibrahim de Barros Alvim, a relative of Dr. Celso Alvim, is involved. The latter published yesterday in the *Gazeta de Notícias* a long article to prove that he has not attempted to shield his relative from the action of the courts.

—The proprietor of the old Gloria market building, which has long been used as a tenement house, says that he is disposed to deliver the building over for the purpose for which it was originally intended. It would unquestionably be of great advantage to an important part of the city if this idea could be carried out.

—Diocletian the Martyr, who is municipal fiscal of the Santa Rita parish, is a man not to be trifled with. He has just capped a long record of fines imposed on infractors of city ordinances, with a fine of 20\$ on no less a personage than the parish priest and for no less an offence than that of "offending public decorum!"

—According to a London telegram of the 13th the swindling James Spencer Balfour, who was the organizer of the building associations which recently collapsed, is supposed to have come to Brazil, under an assumed name, to escape prosecution. He will be a valuable recruit for the Rio city organizers, whose resources in that direction are very nearly exhausted.

—In this city on the 15th inst. 500 Spaniards held an indignation meeting to protest against the ill-treatment of the Spanish merchants Domenech and Balveria in Rio Grande do Sul and the scourging of the Spaniard Vicente Perez at the barracks of the 7th battalion of infantry in this city. It is stated that the Spanish legation has addressed a note of the minister of foreign affairs in regard to these matters.

—The Supreme Federal Tribunal on the 11th ordered the release of Sebastião Pinho under a writ of *habeas corpus*, by a vote of 5 against 4. It begins to be quite evident that the great incorporator is to escape all responsibility for the wholesale plundering in which he has been engaged during the past three years. And it also looks as though the supreme tribunal of the country intends to protect him, no matter how clear the case may be against him.

—We are glad to note that the municipal authorities have undertaken to open and widen certain streets, which are now impediments to traffic and ventilation. One of these, the Rua Machado Coelho, has long been a disgrace to the city, being only a little more than wide enough for the tram line. The authorities are also removing many of the obstructions to traffic, such as kiosques, bookshacks' chairs, etc., for which let us be truly grateful.

—A disgraceful scene occurred at an eating house in Rua Senador de Mattosinhos on Saturday night, a party of disorderly policemen attacking the proprietor with their swords and cutting him horribly. The noise brought other policemen to the scene, and with the sole result that the proprietor and his wife were taken to the station, kept there three hours without medical attendance, and were then held for prosecution for resisting the police.

—According to the *Jornal* the British consul at Santiago de Cuba has informed his government that a Spanish physician, Dr. Garcia, has discovered a remedy for yellow fever, which consists of nothing more than the long known ice treatment. This method is to make an immense ice chest, large enough to receive the patient's bed, in which the air is kept cool and humid. It is claimed that the germs of fever are destroyed by extreme cold, but it is not stated that perhaps the patient also dies.

—The folly of permitting boys to have revolvers was illustrated on the 13th by an accident which promises to result fatally. A boy entered an eating-house and while eating his dinner was accosted by a waiter, a boy of 13, who asked the reason for his moodiness. The first boy drew a revolver and said that he intended to commit suicide. He then added "Would n't you like to die with me also?"—pointing the pistol at the other. By some means the revolver was discharged, and the unfortunate waiter was gravely wounded.

Swedish			
Ing Alms	Ing Alms	Ing Alms	Ing Alms

January 14th. 1893.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Newly raised	Last sale	Closing quotations
8,000,000\$	2,400,000\$	..	Agricultura de Paranaapanama.	38000—July 91	60\$	60\$	—
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Agricultura do Ribeiro Preta,	10 "Jan. 91	60	—	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	..	Agencia de Lavoura de Vassouras	....	200	198 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	..	Cent. de Viçaria Fumaceas	4 0000—July 91	200	15 000	—
768,400	768,400	..	Carragees Fluminense	—Jan. 91	200	210 000	—
6,000,000	4,000,000	30,000	Ceres Brasileira	10\$—Aug. 91	84	13 0-00	—
2,000,000	728,000	1,700	Commodos e Fm. de Café	....	84	29 000	—
3,000,000	600,000	..	Companhia de Obras Publicas	1 800—Sept. 91	210	20 000—	—
3,000,000	4,000,000	..	Imunes Fluminense.....	2 500—Jan. 91	40	15 000	—
1,000,000	30,000,000	..	Melhoramentos em Ilha de	4 300—July 91	34	3000—	370000
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	do do Km. 10	100—Jan. 91	100	60 000	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	..	do do Il. de S. Paulo	....	60	60 000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	..	Metropolitana .....	....	40	20 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	24,489	Nacional de Lavoura de Café	....	200	19 000—	39 000
2,000,000	1,200,000	..	Nacional de Oleos.....	5 000—Jan. 91	35	35 000	—
2,000,000	8,750,000	..	Nova Era Rural.....	5 000—July 91	70	3 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	..	Obras Hydraulicas de Brasin	....	40	1 000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	21,805	Saneamento de Rio.....	120000—July 91	50	35 000	24 000
2,000,000	2,400,000	..	Servicos Matrimios.....	120000—July 91	100	36 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	..	Torres Brantlin.....	4000—July 91	40	40 000	—
30,000,000	34,617	..	União dos Est. do Br.az.	200	20 000	—

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1893

Date	Steamer	Destination
Jan. 20	Trent	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 23	Magdalena	Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Vicente, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 30	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

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